

**THE ANALYSIS OF FISCAL ADJUSTMENT IMPACT  
ON INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND POVERTY  
IN INDONESIA: COMPUTABLE GENERAL  
EQUILIBRIUM APPROACH**

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**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY  
UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA  
2011**

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A thesis submitted to the College of Arts and Sciences in full  
fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Doctor of Philosophy (Economics)  
Universiti Utara Malaysia

By

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## ABSTRAK

Objektif umum kajian ini adalah untuk menganalisis kesan polisi fiskal perbelanjaan pemerintah terhadap prestasi perekonomian Indonesia. Secara khusus, kajian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kesan (1) polisi fiskal menguncup dan mengembang terhadap perubahan petunjuk makroekonomi, (2) polisi pengurangan subsidi Bahan Bakar Minyak (BBM) diikuti dengan pemberian pampasan kepada isi rumah miskin berupa Bantuan Langsung Tunai (BLT) terhadap tahap kemiskinan dan pengagihan pendapatan, (3) polisi pengalihan subsidi BBM ke sektor Pertanian Tanaman Makanan terhadap tahap kemiskinan dan pengagihan pendapatan, dan (4) polisi pengalihan subsidi BBM ke sektor Pertanian selain dari Tanaman Makanan terhadap tahap kemiskinan dan pengagihan pendapatan. Pemerintah Indonesia telah melaksanakan pelbagai dasar untuk menggalakkan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan pada masa yang sama untuk mengurangkan masalah kemiskinan. Namun begitu, perbelanjaan pemerintah yang tinggi kerana pemberian subsidi menyebabkan terjadinya masalah defisit bajet. Ekoran dari itu, pemerintah cuba untuk mengurangkan subsidi terhadap bahan bakar minyak kerana telah menjadi pengetahuan umum, subsidi ini kurang berkesan dalam membentasi masalah kemiskinan kerana golongan yang bukan miskin menikmati faedah yang lebih besar dari subsidi ini. Walau bagaimanapun, dengan pengurangan subsidi bahan bakar minyak ini, golongan miskin pula yang tertekan. Justeru pemerintah memberi pampasan berupa Bantuan Langsung Tunai (BLT) kepada golongan miskin. Oleh itu, kajian ini cuba menganalisis kebaikan dan kelemahan dari dasar ini. Kajian ini juga cuba menganalisis dasar alternatif Bantuan Langsung Tunai (BLT) seperti mengalih subsidi BBM kepada pemberian subsidi bagi sektor Pertanian Tanaman Makanan dan sektor Pertanian selain dari Tanaman Makanan. Untuk mencapai objektif yang dimaksudkan, kajian ini menggunakan analisis model *Computable General Equilibrium* (CGE), Indeks *Foster-Greer-Thorbecke* (FGT) dan *beta density distribution function*. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa polisi pemberian pampasan berupa BLT atas pengurangan subsidi BBM memberikan kesan negatif terhadap prestasi ekonomi makro dan meningkatkan bilangan penduduk miskin, menambah ketaksamaan pendapatan dan keparahan kemiskinan. Oleh kerana itu, polisi pengalihan subsidi BBM ke sektor Pertanian Tanaman Makanan dan sektor Pertanian selain dari Tanaman Makanan merupakan jalan penyelesaian alternatif untuk mengurangi tahap kemiskinan dan ketaksamaan pendapatan.

## ABSTRACT

The general objective of this study is to analyze the fiscal policy of government expenditure on the Indonesian economic performance. Specifically, this study attempts to analyze the effects of (1) the contraction and expansion of the fiscal policy on the change in economic indicators, (2) the policy to reduce subsidy on fuel accompanied by giving compensation to poor household in the form of direct cash aid, (3) the policy of diverting fuel subsidy to food crops in agricultural sector on poverty level and income distribution, and (4) the policy of diverting fuel subsidy to other crops in an agricultural sector on poverty level and income distribution. The Indonesian government has implemented various policies to promote growth and at the same time to reduce the poverty level. However, there is a problem of budget deficit as a result of a big expenditure on subsidy. Thus, the government has tried to reduce fuel subsidy as it is a well known fact that fuel subsidy is less effective to alleviate poverty because the non-poor group receives more benefits of the subsidy compared to those of the poor. However, a fuel subsidy reduction has a negative effect on the poor. Therefore, the government implemented a compensation plan in the form of direct cash aid to the poor. Thus, this study attempts to analyze the advantages and disadvantages of this policy. This study also to analyze the alternative policies of the direct cash aid such as diverting fuel subsidy to the food crops and other crops in the agricultural sector. To achieve the above mentioned objectives, this study employed the Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model, Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) Index, and beta density distribution function. It was found that the policy of giving direct cash aid to the poor as a result of a reduction in fuel subsidy has a negative impact on macro economics performance and an increase in poverty level, income disparity, and depth of poverty. Thus, the policy of diverting fuel subsidy to the food crops and other crops in the agricultural sector is an alternative policy to reduce the level of poverty and the disparity in income.

## DEDICATION

To

My late mother, Umak Rohma

My wife Fitrawaty, and my children Ghaisa & Danish

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Challenged by exhausting obstacles, eventually I managed to complete this study at the Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM). Because of this achievement, I would like to say Alhamdulillah, the highest gratitude to Allah SWT for His continuous blessing and guidance until this thesis is materilized.

During the writing of this thesis, the author continuously had intervened by the riddle and constraints, but God's hand and other fellow's assistance were the truly grant in completing this thesis. For that, the author humbly thanks a sincere gratitude to:

Associate Professor Dr. Mohd. Dan Jantan, as the main supervisor, who always gave feedback, encouragement, and supports both morally and materially right from the beginning until the end of my study the UUM. He was a figure of teachers and supervisors who deserve to be a role model. Dr. Nor Azam Abd Razak, as a second supervisor who has provided corrections and encouragement to finish this thesis. Similarly to Associate Professor Dr. Juzhar Jusoh, Prof. Dr. Abd Razak Chik, and Associate Professor Dr. Baharudin.

Prof. Dr. Djanius Djamin as Rector of the State University of Medan who gave me the permission to study, encouragement and assistance from the beginning until the end of my study.

Wawan Kurniawan, MT and his colleagues at Padjadjaran University, Dr. Dede Ruslan, Dr. Eko W. Nugrahadi, and special thanks to Dr. M. Rajab Lubis, Kiki, Ary, Ozy, OK, Lian, Iwan, Bang Rahmad and Arfan for their support and time amid their enrolled and tight schedule.

A humble and endless gratitude to my father Abak Amir Lubis, my beloved wife Fitrawaty, my children Ghaisa and Danish, who have sacrificed their precious and quality time for the sake of completing this study. Overall, my gratitude is addressed to my big family, brothers, sisters and fellows, millions of thanks.

I sincerely hope that Allah SWT bless you all. Amen.

Grateful,

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April, 2011

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

APBN	National Income and Expenditure (State Budget)
AD	Aggregate Demand
ADLI	Agricultural Demand-Led industry
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
AS	Aggregate Supply
BBM	Fuel (Bahan Bakar Minyak)
BKFDK-RI	Bureau of the Fiscal Policy, Finance Department, Republic of Indonesia
BLT	Direct Cash Aids
BPS	Indonesia Statistic Bureau
C.I.F	Cost Insurance and Freight
CEDS	Centre for Economic Development Studies Padjajaran University
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium
F.O.B	Free On Board
FGT	Foster-Greer-Thorbecke
FPB	Food Processing-Based industry
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEMPACK	General Equilibrium Modeling Package
HCR	Head Count Ratio
IGR	Income Gap Ratio
I-O	Input-Output
KLUI	Household expenditure data enterprises classification
LMB	Light Manufacturing-Based industry
PELITA	Five Year Development Plan
SAM /SNSE	Social Accounting Matrix
SUSENAS	National Socio-Economic Survey

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

The disparity in income distribution, welfare of the public, and poverty have been attracting the interest of the various groups of people such as policy makers, social scientists, politicians, and the society at large. Income distribution, welfare, and poverty are major problems in many developing countries, including Indonesia. These problems might become so severe and if there is no action is taken, most likely there will be followed by social unrest and political instability. Poverty and disparity in income contribute to lagging in development and chaos. The tragedies of Malari in 1975 and May 1998 were two examples of social unrest during Suharto era. Until now, the people of Indonesia still looking for the answer of “if the socio-economic situation in Indonesia was comparable to those of Swiss, did the students’ movement and demonstration take place until the Suharto’s administration collapsed?” (Tambunan, 2006).

Realizing that there were problems of poverty and income distribution, the government has been implementing poverty alleviation programs, such as to fulfill the basic needs of the people, since 1960s as stipulated in the Eight-Year National Development Plan (Pembangunan Nasional Berencana Delapan Tahun, *Penasbede*). However, this program was aborted as a result of the political crisis

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